We hear many complaints of the total or partial failure of the wheat crop in various sections of the country. In some places it has been win-ter killed, in others smitten by rust, and in many others put off by the insects. The truth probably is, that, excepting destruction by insects, there is about the same amount of injury received from these sources as occurs every year. The business of collecting information from the wheat growing districts is now so systematized, that we hear ing districts is now so systematized, that we hear much more of the failures than we were accustomed to ten years ago. Whole columns of reports are gublished in the daily newspapers, and the story of failure in fifty counties if the union makes a great impression. Wheat has never been so certain a crop as Indian corn. It is a more captions plant in its wants, and must have more careful attention. It demands a porous soil, rich in vegetable matter, such as is found in the newly cleared lands of the west. In old land the mechanical preparation of the soil is a matter of prime importance. The more nearly you the mechanical preparation of the soil is a mat-ter of prime importance. The more nearly you can make it like the virgin soil the better. If it be not already dry it should be made so. The soil should be deeply stirred with a subsoil plow to let the rains pass down quickly, and to give air to the roots of the plants. More wheat is winter killed by stagnant water freezing around the plants, ricen by any other cause. The deep stirring off the soil is also a help in Summer, guarding the crop against drouth. If the land is not underdrained, it should be plowed in narrow lands, with deep dead furrows to give the waters lands, with deep dead furrows to give the waters a chance to pass off into them.

Some Early.—The experience of wheat growers is very uniformly in favor of early sowing. The source it is put in after the first of this mouth the better. The roots have time to get a strong hold of the soil, and are not easily thrown out by the

Select your Seed.—This may be done by threshing the bundles only partially. A few strokes of the flail will knock out the plumpest kernels. Some of the faming mills have riddles for this purpose, running the smallest kernels through, and saving the large ones for seed. Attention to this matter is of great importance if you wish to keep up the reputation of any given variety. The early red varieties, such as the pure red Mediterraneau, are most reliable against insect Use a drill if you cultivate wheat in any con-

siderable quantity. It will soon pay for itself in the saving it makes in the seed, and in the larger yield per acre. If without a drill, plow in the seed with a shallow furrow.

Manures .- Do not be afraid of making the land too rich. Wheat will not grow where buck-wheat and some other grains might yield a tolewheat and some other grains might yield a fole-rable crop. Barnyard manures are always good and safe. Ashes, lime, plaster, and clover turned in green will each and all pay, in gertain condi-tions of the soil. As good wheat can be grown now as ever, in the oldest parts of the country, if cultivators will heed these suggestions—except where the insects happen to be about for the time being.—American Agriculturist.

There is hardly a tithe of cider made now as compared with forty years ago. Many of the old orchards have died out, and the temperance re-form has prevented their renewal. The market for fine fruit has greatly expanded, and nearly all the trees now planted are for the production of market apples. It took eight busiels of ap-ples to make a barrel of cider, and the barrel sold for only a dollar. Apples now bring every year from fifty cents to a dollar a bushel. Fruit growers can bardly be expected to lament the change that is so much for their pecuniary interest.

Yet cider is still made all over the country in

small quantities, some for the apple batter, some for vinegar, and still more for a beverage. When bottled and properly handled, it is as palatable. and much more wholesome, than most of the wine of commerce. In affections of the kidneys it is an excellent remedy, and should have a place in every well appointed cellar. It is a matter of some importance, that what cider is made, should be made in the best manner. The apples should be well ripened, but not in

The apples should be well ripened, but not in the least decayed. Every apple with the least speek of rot in it should be removed if you wish a first-rate beverage. The decayed and inferior apples may be reserved for making vinegar. Perfect cleanliness should be observed in the grin-ding process, which should be performed two days before pressing, and the pomace be permit-ted to stand ard mellow in the var, until it as-sumes a deep red color. Clean dry straw should sea to stand and merlow in the var, until it as-sames a deep red color. Clean dry straw should be used in forming the cheese. If the straw be musty, the flavor will be communicated to the juice. If water be added, it will make it hard and unpleasant to the taste. The casks, also, in which it is put for fermentation, should be the roughly cleaned, and finished off with a famiga-tion of brimstone. This is done by burning in-side the barrel a few strips of covers discrete. tion of brimstone. This is done by burning in-side the barrel a few strips of canvass dipped in melted brimstone. The fumes will penetrate all the pores, and destroy the must and correct the sourness. After the fermentation is over, draw off into clean barrels and clarify it. This can be done by mixing a quart of white sand with the whites of half a dozen eggs, and a pint of mnstard seed, and pour it into the barrel. It may stand in the barrel, or if a nice article is wanted, it should be put into quart bottles and corked. This cider will be fit to drink in case of sick-

ness, and will always bear a good price in mar-ket. It retails at twenty-five cents a bottle, and would bring at least two dollars a dozen by the quantity. This is much better business than to make a poor article from decayed apples, in a slovenly manner, and sell it for two dollars a harrel,—American Agriculturist.

Signs of the Ripeness of Grapes.

To produce a good wine, it is most important to know the external signs the grapes will have when perfectly ripe—each wine-grower should be well acquainted with them. But still a great the wen acquainted these signs, will gather the grapes before full maturity, for the sake of gaining more wine—their principle is quantity, not uality. The signs are—

1. The stem of the grape should be of a brown

3. The berries should separate easily from the 4. The seed must be of a brown color.

5. The juice must be sweet and sticky.
Do not cut the grapes early in the morning,
with the dew on them, norduring the rainy wea-

her, nor shortly after a rain. Fick out the berries stung by wasps, or other insects, as these commonly have a putrid and sour taste. The unripe or green berries should also be carefully removed. e carefully removed.

The precise time of perfect ripeness can only be discovered by chemical analysis, when the relative quantity of sugar and acids can easily be de-termined. The change of gum, dextrine and acids into sugar can easily be ascertained; and a sus-pension of transformation, or a consequent retro-grade action, would show the real time of perfect maturity.

Full Wheat Culture.

The cultivation of fall wheat is not generally a very satisfactory occupation among our farmers for some reason or other. As the time for sow for some reason of other. As the time for some ing this grain is at hand, our farmers will be in-terested in any information of importance that can be given concerning the best method of manacan be given concerning the best method of mana-ging this precarious crop. D. B. Clark, who is one of the most successful farmers of this County, has a communication in the Council Bluffs Record and Farmer of August 17th, on the subject of fall wheat culture, from which we make this selec-

Sowing should be done early in September, the Sowing should be done early in September, the first and second week, in the open ground—the ground as left by the harrow, is in its right condition—no roller to be put on in the fall, but in the spring as soon as the ground is in condition to get on to it after the frost is ont—put on a heavy roller on all the fields. When wheat is sown in corn ground, the stalks should be cut towards spring whilst the ground is frazen, then the roller will put them down out of the way for the roller will put them down out of the way for cutting and binding. Let no stock rnn on the wheat unless the ground is frozen and covered with snow. If the above directins are followed and we do not set a few do not get a fair crop, at least it will not

A lady who has a "handy man" in her employ, asked him to make her a hen coop for some temporary use. In about five minutes he came round and said he had made one. And so he had. He had taken the hoops all off the end of an empty flour barrel, which had already lest the head from the same end. Then, putting the strongest of these hoops inside the staves, and straining them apart until the ends of the hoop inerely lapped a little, he put a tack through the lap and the stave, and with two or three other tacks through the hoop in other places, he had a good alry coop ready for use.

Cor. Bagg, of Holland Patent, says any mar who cuts hay when the dew is on makes a mis-take. Grass is worth one-sixteenth more if cut when the dew is off,

Our West, every man who lends money grows rich, while the borrowing farmer rarely fails to

THE best absorbent is, probably, good muck, thoroughly dried and fine. HAY made in summer is much cheaper than

bought in winter or spring.

The fun of the Thing.

CHARGE OF THE GRASSHOPPER BRIGADE. Half a league, half a league, Half a league enward, Right from the West they came, More than six hundred— Out from forest and glade; "Charge for the corn:" they said. Then for the fields they made— More than six hundred.

Fields to the right of them, Fields to the left of them, Fields in front of them, Were pillaged and plundered. Naught could their numbers tell; Down on the crops they fell, Nor left a stalk or shell— More than sich bushed. More than six hu

Flashed all their red legs bare, Flashed as they turned in air, Robbing the farmers there, Hight through the smudge and smoke. Hight through the corn they broke Hopper and locust; Pecies they the stalks all bare. Then they went onward—but More than six hundred

Indignant Virtue. A hit at the Virginia Legislature of last winter is circulated in Richmond. It appears that a par-ty who had his own reasons for making the in-

miry approached a Penusylvania railroad man and asked him fiafly whether his company intended to spend any money in Richmond.
"No, sir, no; emphatically no!" was the excit-"I'll tell you why, sir. The members of the

Pennsylvania Legislature are gentlemen, sir-perfect gentlemen. You don't have to bribe them but once, but, bringing his fist of virtuous in-dignation down upon the table, "these scoun-rels in Virginia have no more conscience than a hog, and you never know when you have don

An Amusing Incident.

During our last conflict with Great Britain, a a number of our troops were engaged in repair-ing the shattered fortifications at Niagara, and while so engaged, the cuemy commenced a pretty sharp fire, so that it occupied nearly all the time of our forces to keep on the look-out for the shots of the enemy. Finding they did not make much readway, they stationed a sou of the Emerald lake to give warning whenever a shot or shell was coming, that they might be prepared for it. This the sentinel faithfully performed, alternately singing out, "shot," "shell," "shot," until finally the enemy started a congreve rocket, which Pat had never seen before. He hesitated a monuent and seeing it elecates he hesitated a moment, and seeing it elevate, he shouted, "shot" an—"by Jabers, the gan with it?"

Learned Elephants. "That's a werry knowin' hanimal of yours," said a cokney gentleman to the keeper of an ele-phant. "Very," was the cool rejoinder. "He performs strange tricks and hantics, does he?" inquired the cockney, eyeing the animal through his glass. "Surprising" retorted the keeper; we've learned him to put money in that box you see there. Try him with a crown," The cockney see there. Try him with a crown," The cockney handed him a crown piece, and sure enough he took it in his trunk, and placed it in a box high out of reach. "Well, that his werry hextraordinary—hastonishing, truly," said the green one. "Now let's see him take it out and hand it back." "We never learnt him that trick," retorted the keeper, with a roughish leer; and he turned away to stir up the mankey and punch the hyenes. to stir up the monkey and punch the hyenas.

A GENTLEMAN at Lake George, after waving his handkerchief for half an hour or more at an unknown lady, whom he discovered at a distant naknowa han, whom as discouraged by a warm point on the shore, was encouraged by a warm response to his signals to approach his charmer-lmagine his feelings when, on drawing near, he saw that it was his own dear wife, whom he had left at the hotel but a short time before. "Why, how remarkable that we should have recognized each other at such a distance!" exclusined both in the same breath; and then they changed the

Pinox, the French author, having been taken up by the watchman of the night, in the streets of Paris, was carried, on the following morning. before a lientenant of the police, who haughtily interrogated him concerning his business or pro-

"I'm a poet, sir," said Piron. "Oh, a poet, are you!" said the magistrate. "I have a brother who is a poet."

"Then we are even," said Piron, "for I have a brother who is a feel."

Wishom.—An English paper tells a story of a preacher who observed that it was striking proof of the wisdom and benevolence of Providence, that death was placed at the end of life—thus that ocal it was placed at the end of life—thus giving time to make the necessary preparation for that event. This calls to mind the profound remark of a philosopher who admired the arrage-ment of placing Sunday at the end of the week instead of the middle, which would make a brok-

"They parted in sorrow, they parted in tears."
The husband was to remain at Bordeaux, for he had a situation there; the wife was to go to London as a governess, and they filled the railway station with the noise and sorrow of their parting. "Do not cease to love me, and do not forget that you are the wife of a decent man," said the instand. "Never, never," said the wife, and she pulled out a handkerchief and tied a knot in it, that she might remember.

THE other Sunday morning a stranger entered Christ church at Indianapolis, and there being no usher just at hand, was permitted to occupy a standing position for a moment or two. length he was approached by one of the brethro when he inquired: "What church is this!"
"Christ church, sh." "Is he in!" The stranger
was led to conclude that he was in, from the fact
that he was immediately shown to a seat.

That was shrewd advice of a learned lawyer 1. The stem of the grape should be of a brown color.

2. The cuticle of the berry must be clear and the facts; and when the law is in your favor, and facts opposed to you, come out strong on the law." "But," inquired the student, "when the law and the facts are both against me, what shall I do?" "Why, then," said the lawyer, "talk around it."

An Irishman found a Government blanket recently, and rolling it up, put it under his arm and walked off, saying: "Yis, that's moine—U for Patrick, and S for McCarty; be me soul but this Fatner, and a for the state of the same fayther would say; for if I hadn't any edication, I wouldn't have been afther findin' me blanket."—Danbury

"Papa, do you think Beech-" "Hush, John-"PAPA, do you think Beech—" "Hush, Johnnie." "But, papa, don't you think Beech—"
"Didn't you hear me tell you to stop your noise,
sir! I won'thave you talking about these things.
Go in and get your face washed;" and Johnnie,
with his eyes full of tears, asked mother why
papa wouldn't tell him if beechnuts were ripe.

Young man who was attending a night wrighting school at Danville, Ind., was smitten by the charms of a lady present, and at the close of the school pressed forward and asked if he might escort her home. "Yes," said she, "if you will carry my little boy." He wilted, and the young matron walked home alone."

As exchange inquires: "Suppose you go court-ing a girl, and the girl's father, anxious to fill the space between your coattail and trowsers with leather, chases you round the house, but does not catch you? Moral—how can two objects going at the same rate of speed overtake each other, and if so, when?" and if so, when ?"

"Landlord," said an exquisite, "can you en-able me, from your culinary stores, to realize the pleasure of a few dulcet murphies, rendered in-oxious by igneous martyrdom?" He wanted a sweet potato baked. Highfalutin that, was't it?

"LOOK 'ere now, Salusha." yelled a Clay County woman to the oldest girl, "don't bend over that well so fur. You'll fall in there some of these days, and then well bave to carry water!" — Terre Haute Express.

It must be awful hot in Boston. The editors of the Bee sent their "devil" for a lump of ice, but before he reached the top of the stairs the ice had all melted, and his shoes were full of hot water.

A STRONG minded woman once was heard to re

mark in Alabama that she would marry a man who had plenty of money, though he was so ugly she had to scream out every time she looked at him. A Kansas farmer solemnly declares that a grasshopper sat on the gate-post and threateningly asked: "William Bryant, where in thunder is the balance of that cold meat?"

A GERMAN, but lately married, said: "It vas yoost so easy a needle cood valk out mit a cam-ol's eye, as to get der perhindt vort mit a vom-

Iodine as an Antidote for Poisons. M. Bernard established some time ago that the solutious of iodine act as antidotes against the M. Bernard established some time ago that the solutions of iodine act as antidotes against the bite of venomous serpents, and especially of the Crotales. He has just communicated another note (framed conjointly with M. Greene) to the Academy of Sciences, to state that the same solutions of iodine have a similar influence on the South American poisons called carare. Their experiments support the opinion long currently believed, that the poison of serpents is an ingredient of these poisons, which have two effects analogous to those of the bites of the most dangerous serpents. The carare is so very active, a dose of two or three centigrammes proves fatal to an animal of the size of a pigeon or a ginical pig, but when this poison is mixed with a solution of iodure or iodurated potassium, it may be injected under the skin without danger. The poison may even be injected first, and the iodure afterwards without the former affecting the animal; in this case, it suffices to-suspend the absorption of the toxical substance by the application of the toxical substance by the application tion of the toxical substance by the application of a cupping glass, which gives to the chemical reactive the time to meet the course and to ope-rate its disorganization. The same remarks aprate its disorganization. The same remarks ap-ply to the ticusus, another sort of poison which comes from the borders of the Amazon. After this note had been read, M. Boussingault said be did not think it sufficiently established that the curare contains the poison of serpents, he said that at least, he could after the curare he brought from one of the affluent streams of the Amazon contained none; the Indians obtained it by poun-ding in cold water the bark of a cejaca which is very common in the forests traversed by the great river of Equatorial America. It was the same curure given to M. Pelonze in 1833 that M. Bernard made these interesting experiments.

Mothe in Carpets.

One can never be quite sure, says the Country Gentleman, that his carpets are not being consumed by moths, except for a few weeks after having them taken up and thoroughly cleaned, unless something is used to prevent their growth or thoroughly destroy them. This often necessitates the taking up and cleaning of a carpet that otherwise would not need the renovation. With an ingrain or Lowell, this needless labor. With an ingrain or Lowell, this needless labor may be saved by laying down a damp cloth, and over it thoroughly rabbing the edges with a hot flat iron; this will kill the moth, if any have accumulated. But with tapestry, Brussets, or veivet, the ironing is not offectual; besides, it injures the earpet. Much hard work may be saved, however by very size of the large and the same of the large and the lar jores the carpet. Much hant work may be saved, however, by removing the tacks one side at a time, rolling back, and examining the edges. If there are any moths, they must be brushed off and burned; and to effectually destroy the life of all deposits, the edges of the carpet must be iroued, as before stated, but on the wrong side. The salve of the carpet lining should be the carpet. The edge of the carpet lining should be thoroughly looked to, and the exposed edge of the floor washed, and while damp, sprinkled with salt. If the carpet is to be folded under in any sait. If the carpet is to be tonded under in any place, sprinkle sait between the folds, and see that the floor is well covered with salt for an inch or two under the edge of the carpet all around. If salt were always put under the edges of the carpets before putting them down, moths of the carpets before putting them down, moth would have but slight chances to trouble them.

It is not ancommon, in country houses' for all are is not ancommen, in country nonses for all members of the family to use the same towel for wiping their hands and faces. I am often surprised to see how this practice prevails, even among people of considerable cultivation; frequently the towel is made of three yards of good with the country of the co rash, sewed together at the ends and hung over a roller. This seems to be very generous and nice when it is clean, but not so after it has hung there two or three days, used morning, noon and

there two or three days, used morning, noon and night, by half a dozen persons.

We may be able to endure a great deal of our own dirt, when we are obliged to, but it is not a morbid delicacy that shrinks from using a towel soiled by other persons. Each human body gives forth its own peculiar exerctions from every pore of the skin, waste matter, more or less filthy, so it is not merely the impurity derived from external sources that we wash and rived from external sources that we wash and wipe when we perform our ablutions. It is also this one's dyspepsia, that one's biliousness, and the other one's tobacco; ugh!

Give me a clean towel, please! And give every child its own towel and its own comb as soon as it is old enough to use them; and now I want I want.

it is old enough to use them; and now I want to aid—please, O, fellow citizen! give every human being a chance to be the the whole body, pri-vately, whenever one wishes to do so, in a comfor-table bath tub, and all the clean towels desired.

—American Agriculturist Bry Method of Cleaning Soiled Fabrics. Great progress has been made of late years in

the method of cleaning soiled articles of dress, by removing tar, grease, etc., from wool and other raw material, this, as it appears, being accom-plished best by the so-called dry-method rather than by the use of a watery solution of soap or other alkaline substance. This originally consis-ted in subjecting the articles in a proper apparatus to immersion in benzine, gasoline, bisulphide of carbon, etc., with continued rotation of the apparatus. More recently, however, it has been ascertained that the vapor of these substances, te, with continued rotation caused by distillation, is more efficient than the liquid substances themselves, the articles thus treated being much more rapidly penetrated, and more thoroughly, than in the old way. The articles are placed upon a grating over the liquid, the vapor from which permeates them complete-ly as it is carried over into the reservoir, where it is condensed and collected. In this form it contains grease in solution, which may be removed by a second distillation, while the hydrocarbon is obtained in a form for further use.—

Harper's Magazine.

Why Enra Should Not be Boxed.

In Physiology for Practical Use, (D. Appleton & Co.), we find the following: "There are several things very commonly done which are extremely injurious to the ear and ought to be carefully avoided. And first, children's ears ought never to be boxed. We have seen that the passes of the search closed by a thin membrane extended. sage of the ear is closed by a thin membrane, es-pecially that adapted to be influenced by every pectary that adapted to be inducated by every impulse of the air, and with rothing to support it internally. What, then, can be more likely to injure this membrane, than a sudden and forcible compression of it! If any one designed to break or over-stretch this membrane he could scarcely devise a more efficient means than to bring the hand suddenly and forcibly down upon the massage of the ear, thus draying the air vio. oring the hand suddenly and forcibly down upon the passage of the war, thus driving the air vio-lently before it, with no possibity for its escape but by the membrane giving way. Many chil-dren are made deaf by boxes on the ear in this

Recipe for Making Cider Wine. J. H. Keck, of Macon County, Illinois, com-

municates the following method of making cider wine, which he highly recommends:

Take the pure cider, made from sound ripe apples, is it runs from the press-put sixty pounds of common brown sugar into fifteen gallous of the cider, and let it dissolve; then put the mixture into a clean barrel, and fill the bexture into a clean barrel, and fill the into a clean barrel, and fill the barrel up within two gallons of being full with clean cider—put the cask into a cool place, leaving the bung out for forty-eight hours; then put in the bung out for forty-eight nours, then
put in the bung with a small vent, until ferniuntation wholly ceases, and then bung up tight,
and in one year it will be fit for use. This wine
requires no racking; the longer it stands upon
the less the better. This wine is almost equal to grape wine, when rightly managed.

PAINT YOUR HOUSES .- Now is the time for preparation. Soon after the heat of summer is over, say in September and October, is the best time to paint. One coat laid in Autumn is equal to two in Summer; the lead dries more evenly, and the oil holds it much longer than when spread in hot weather. Paint laid in Fall weather is more lasting than when eaten in the Secience. A KIND luminary recently asked his pet scholar why they took Stephen outside the walls of the city to stone him to death. The little fellow was silent for a moment, as though absorbed with the problem, when, brightening up suddenly, he replied: "So they could get a better crack at him."

"Layroon." summer. Whenever white lead adheres to the hand, when rubbed over it, put on a thin coat. A honse once well painted, if lightly covered every third year succeeding, will be more economically painted and kept in better preservation

than in any other way. To OBTAIN GOOD DRINKING WATER -A Ser-To OBTAIN GOOD DRINKING WATER.—A serviceable filter may be readily made as follows: Take a common earthern flowerpot, about nine inches in diameter and ten inches in depth. The drainage hole is stopped loosely with a piece of clean sponge. A layer of about two inches of animal charcoal is first placed in the pot, then a layer of clean sand, upon which a layer of three inches of clean coarse gravel is placed. The potcan be set over an earthern jar, into which an abundance of pure water will filter for all drinking purposes. king purposes

Sweet Tomato Pickle.—1 peck sliced green tomatoes, i cup of salt, stand over hight. Drain thoroughly, then scald in 1 qt. vinegar and 2 qts. water, drain again, then cover the tomatoes with vinegar, add 2 hs. brown sugar, 1 teaspoonful, each of ginger, allspice and cinnamon, 1 teaspoonful cayerne peoper and 1 oz. white mustard seed, simmer until thoroughly cooked.

ONE of the French Academicians had his win cellar struck by lightning a short time since, and immediately noticed a remarkable change for the better in the quality of his wines. He took the bint, and now has a voltaic pile attached to each

Alseful and Curious.

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegas Bittess?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient re-covers his health. They are the great blood puriffer and a life giving principle, a perfect Ren-ovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gen-tle Pur ative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Org ns, in Bilious Diseases. They are easy of administration, prompt in their re-sults, safe and reliable in all forms of diseases,

If men will enjoy good health, let them use Vinegan British as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form. No Person can take these Bitters ac cording to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by min eral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Mis-souri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkan-sas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during sea sons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably secompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a pow-erful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR Bittens, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secre tions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headaghe, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilions Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflan of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great carative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have no Such Diseases are raused by Vitiated Mechanical Diseases, -Persons engaged

in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Minera, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTLES occasionally. For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolora-

tions of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. Pin, Tape, and other Worms, burking in

the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medi-cine, no vermifuges, no anthelminities, will free the system from worms like these Bitters. For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of wom-anhood or the turn of life, these Tonic Bit-

ters display so decided an influence that im-provement is soon perceptible. Jaundice. - In all cases of jaundice, rest assured that your liver is not coing its work. The only sensible treatment is to promote the secretion of the bile and favor its removal.

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